

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:48:13 ON 21 AUG 2007)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:48:58 ON 21 AUG 2007

L1 44 S ACYLAMINOACID/IA  
L2 5 S (FRAGRANCE (2W) COSMETIC (2W) TOILETR?)/IA  
L3 0 S L1 AND L2  
L4 113543 S DETERGENT  
L5 3 S L1 AND L4  
L6 7262 S PHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
L7 1836 S HYPOPHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
L8 7262 S (L6 OR L7 (6W) ODOR)  
L9 2 S L8 (5W) MEMBRANE  
L10 73 S L8 AND L4  
L11 0 S L10 AND L1  
L12 0 S L10 (5W) ACYLAMINOACID  
L13 7262 S (L6 OR L7 (2W) ODOR)  
L14 7273 S (L6 OR L7 AND ODOR)  
L15 7263 DUP REM L14 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L16 113867 S GLUTAMIC  
L17 7263 S L15  
L18 23 S L15 AND L16  
L19 40 S FATTYACID  
L20 0 S L19 AND HALIDE  
L21 676258 S REMOVAL  
L22 7263 S L15  
L23 311 S L21 AND L15  
L24 2 S L23 (4W) L16  
L25 78807 S ODOR  
L26 7066 S L25 AND L21  
L27 4 S L26 AND L7

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:30:45 ON 21 AUG 2007

L28 11772 S DEODORANT  
L29 144537 S PHOSPHORUS  
L30 61092 S ODOR  
L31 956265 S REMOVAL  
L32 46 S (L29 (4W) L31 (4W) L29)  
L33 0 S L28 AND L32  
L34 83 S ACYLAMINOACID  
L35 4 S L34 AND L29  
L36 0 S L35 AND L30  
L37 1 S L35 AND L31

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:38:19 ON 21 AUG 2007

L38 8 S L26 AND L6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:44:31 ON 21 AUG 2007

=> log off

ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF

LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 17:47:09 ON 21 AUG 2007

Serial No.: 10/774073

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NEWS	2	MAY 01	New CAS web site launched
NEWS	3	MAY 08	CA/CAPplus Indian patent publication number format defined
NEWS	4	MAY 14	RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS	5	MAY 21	BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
NEWS	6	MAY 21	TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
NEWS	7	MAY 21	CA/CAPplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German patents
NEWS	8	MAY 22	CA/CAPplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese patents
NEWS	9	JUN 27	CA/CAPplus enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
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NEWS	11	JUN 29	STN Express, Version 8.2, now available
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NEWS	13	JUL 02	LMEDLINE coverage updated
NEWS	14	JUL 02	SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
NEWS	15	JUL 02	CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
NEWS	16	JUL 02	CA/CAPplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
NEWS	17	JUL 16	CAPplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
NEWS	18	JUL 18	CA/CAPplus patent coverage enhanced
NEWS	19	JUL 26	USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
NEWS	20	JUL 30	USGENE now available on STN
NEWS	21	AUG 06	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with new experimental property tags
NEWS	22	AUG 06	BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
NEWS	23	AUG 06	FSTA enhanced with new thesaurus edition
NEWS	24	AUG 13	CA/CAPplus enhanced with additional kind codes for granted patents
NEWS	25	AUG 20	CA/CAPplus enhanced with CAS indexing in pre-1907 records
NEWS EXPRESS	29	JUNE 2007:	CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.
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NEWS LOGIN			Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8			For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

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Serial No.: 10/774073

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SINCE FILE

TOTAL

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FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 Aug 2007 VOL 147 ISS 9

FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Aug 2007 (20070820/ED)

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<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> s acylaminoacid/IA

32 ACYLAMINOACID/IA

12 ACYLAMINOACIDS/IA

L1

44 ACYLAMINOACID/IA

((ACYLAMINOACID OR ACYLAMINOACIDS)/IA)

=> s (fragrance (2w) cosmetic (2w) toiletr?)/IA

12559 FRAGRANCE/IA

3233 FRAGRANCES/IA

14191 FRAGRANCE/IA

((FRAGRANCE OR FRAGRANCES)/IA)

60921 COSMETIC/IA

66152 COSMETICS/IA

84925 COSMETIC/IA

((COSMETIC OR COSMETICS)/IA)

607 TOILETR?/IA

L2

5 (FRAGRANCE (2W) COSMETIC (2W) TOILETR?)/IA

=> s l1 and l2

L3

0 L1 AND L2

=> d l2 1-5 IBIB

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:17115 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:102730  
TITLE: Substituted cyclopentenone derivatives and their use  
in perfume compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Levorse, Anthony T.; Weiss, Richard A.; Newirth, Brett  
D.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.  
Ser. No. 173,539.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2007004608	A1	20070104	US 2006-419874	20060523
US 7141699	B1	20061128	US 2005-173539	20050701
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-173539	A2 20050701

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1243068 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:7632  
TITLE: Preparation of substituted cyclopentenone derivatives  
and their use in perfume and cleaning compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Levorse, Anthony T., Jr.; Weiss, Richard A.; Newirth,  
Brett D.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): International Flavors & Fragrances Inc., USA  
SOURCE: U.S., 4pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 7141699	B1	20061128	US 2005-173539	20050701
US 2007004608	A1	20070104	US 2006-419874	20060523
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-173539	A2 20050701

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 146:7632; MARPAT 146:7632  
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1091384 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:418931  
TITLE: 3-Methyl-3-oxetanemethanol derivatives and their  
preparation and use in perfume compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Levorse, Anthony T.; Mertz, Gary  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc., USA  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
EP 1712551	A1	20061018	EP 2006-251697	20060329
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
US 2006234882	A1	20061019	US 2005-105625	20050414
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-105625	A 20050414
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 145:418931			
REFERENCE COUNT:	6	THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:183744 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:236693  
 TITLE: Enhancing diffusivity and long-lasting property of  
 fragrances  
 INVENTOR(S): Ishida, Kenya; Matsuda, Hiroyuki; Iwai, Hisao;  
 Hagiwara, Toshimitsu; Nishida, Takashi  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takasago International Corporation, Japan  
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 29 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
EP 1186289	A2	20020313	EP 2001-402340	20010911
EP 1186289	A3	20030423		
EP 1186289	B1	20070207		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002088391	A	20020327	JP 2000-275928	20000912
AU 200169989	A	20020314	AU 2001-69989	20010911
AU 780080	B2	20050224		
CA 2357251	A1	20020312	CA 2001-2357251	20010912
CN 1343487	A	20020410	CN 2001-133066	20010912
US 2002054893	A1	20020509	US 2001-949718	20010912
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-275928	A 20000912
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 136:236693			

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:635357 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:235357  
 TITLE: Dangers in perfume toxicity: some indications for the  
 mass production industries  
 AUTHOR(S): Savage, Paul Kevin  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Bush Boake Allen Ltd., London, UK  
 SOURCE: Aerosol Report (1984), 23(6), 303-4, 306-7, 309-11  
 CODEN: AERRBV; ISSN: 0001-9313  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English/German

=> s detergent

82983 DETERGENT  
72495 DETERGENTS  
L4 113543 DETERGENT  
(DETERGENT OR DETERGENTS)

=> s l1 and l4  
L5 3 L1 AND L4

=> d l5 1 IBIB

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:525600 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:87029  
TITLE: Cleaner compositions containing urea and ethanol amine salts  
INVENTOR(S): Saito, Yoshinobu; Saito, Junko; Nishina, Tetsuo  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Honey Cake Factory K. K., Japan; Shiseido Honeycake Industries Co., Ltd.  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2003193092	A	20030709	JP 2001-397266	20011227
JP 3547728	B2	20040728		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-397266	20011227

=> d l5 2 IBIB

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:366166 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:368648  
TITLE: Solid cleaning compositions containing N-acylamino acids  
INVENTOR(S): Komatsu, Atsushi; Suzuki, Takayuki  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kawaken Fine Chemicals Co., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2001139985	A	20010522	JP 1999-327800	19991118
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-327800	19991118
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 134:368648		

=> d l5 3 IBIB

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:303066 CAPLUS

Serial No.: 10/774073

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:279348  
TITLE: Liquid detergent compositions having proper consistency  
INVENTOR(S): Umemoto, Isao; Kajiwara, Yasushi  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp, Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 09067591	A	19970311	JP 1995-248321	19950904
US 5767059	A	19980616	US 1996-703535	19960827
CN 1149619	A	19970514	CN 1996-113234	19960904
CN 1083882	B	20020501		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-248321	A 19950904
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	126:279348		

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L1 44 S ACYLAMINOACID/IA  
L2 5 S (FRAGRANCE (2W) COSMETIC (2W) TOILETR?)/IA  
L3 0 S L1 AND L2  
L4 113543 S DETERGENT  
L5 3 S L1 AND L4

=> s phosphorous (2w) acid  
20699 PHOSPHOROUS  
4422696 ACID  
1587666 ACIDS  
4924341 ACID  
(ACID OR ACIDS)  
L6 7262 PHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID

=> s hypophosphorous (2w) acid  
1863 HYPOPHOSPHOROUS  
4422696 ACID  
1587666 ACIDS  
4924341 ACID  
(ACID OR ACIDS)  
L7 1836 HYPOPHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID

=> s (16 or 17 (6w) odor)  
73557 ODOR  
12714 ODORS  
78807 ODOR  
(ODOR OR ODORS)  
0 L7 (6W) ODOR  
L8 7262 (L6 OR L7 (6W) ODOR)

=> s 18 (5w) membrane  
758488 MEMBRANE

329064 MEMBRANES  
848453 MEMBRANE  
(MEMBRANE OR MEMBRANES)

L9 2 L8 (5W) MEMBRANE

=> d 19 1-2 IBIB abs

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1220136 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:463153  
TITLE: Proton-conductive membranes, catalyst electrode-proton conductor assemblies, and fuel cells  
INVENTOR(S): Matsuo, Kazumine; Kin, Shinichiro; Sano, Hiroki; Omichi, Takahiro  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Teijin Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005320472	A	20051117	JP 2004-140958	20040511
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-140958	20040511

AB The H<sup>+</sup>-conductive membranes are obtained by hydrolysis and condensation of amino-containing Si alkoxides, amino-free Si alkoxides, metal alkoxides containing Ti, Al, and/or Zr, and phosphate compds. or phosphite compds. to prepare a 1st solution containing metal oxide derivs., adding the 1st solution to a solution containing H<sup>+</sup>-conductive organic polymers having T (temperature where main dispersion of mol. chains is observed by dynamic viscoelastic measurement) 60-270° to prepare a 2nd solution containing the H<sup>+</sup>-conductive organic polymers and metal oxide derivs., and casting the 2nd solution, and show ≤90% decrease in storage modulus at T(°) compared to that at 30°. The catalyst electrode-proton conductor assemblies have catalyst electrodes comprising metals supported on elec. conductive particulate carriers on both sides of the H<sup>+</sup>-conductive membranes. The H<sup>+</sup>-conductive membranes are MeOH-insol., show good film-forming properties and H<sup>+</sup> conductivity, suppress crossover of MeOH, and are useful for direct-methanol polymer electrolyte fuel cells.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:368892 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:384650  
TITLE: Oil/gas separation membrane, its use in gas sensor, and process for producing the same  
INVENTOR(S): Qin, Ren Yan  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:



PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005086998	A1	20050428	US 2004-971443	20041021
CN 1608719	A	20050427	CN 2003-10111953	20031024
CA 2485808	A1	20050424	CA 2004-2485808	20041022

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

CN 2003-10111953 A 20031024

AB An oil gas separation membrane combines a gas permeable yet oil and temperature resistant bulk polymer membrane such as poly(tetrafluoroethylene) and poly(tetrafluoroethylene-co-hexafluoropropylene); a porous metal support such as sintered metal frit disk made with stainless steel, bronze or nickel; and an highly gas permeable adhesive that bonds firmly the bulk polymer membrane and the metal frit surface together. The adhesive is either a homogeneous polymer that has desirable gas permeability, or a coalescent porous polymer particulates network. A gas sensor employing the oil gas separation membrane for detecting and monitoring fault gases of oil filled elec. equipment requires no mech. wearing or moving part such as pump and valve and the gas sensor is operated normally under various temperature and pressure conditions.

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 L5 3 S L1 AND L4  
 L6 7262 S PHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
 L7 1836 S HYPOPHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
 L8 7262 S (L6 OR L7 (6W) ODOR)  
 L9 2 S L8 (5W) MEMBRANE

=> s l8 and l4

L10 73 L8 AND L4

=> s l10 and l1

L11 0 L10 AND L1

=> s l10 (5w) acylaminoacid

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L10 (5W) ACYLAMINO'

32 ACYLAMINOACID

12 ACYLAMINOACIDS

44 ACYLAMINOACID

(ACYLAMINOACID OR ACYLAMINOACIDS)

L12 0 L10 (5W) ACYLAMINOACID

=> s (l6 or l7 (2w) odor)/ia

QUALIFICATION NOT VALID FOR L6

Field code qualifications can only be applied to text terms.

=> s (l6 or l7 (2w) odor)

73557 ODOR

```

12714 ODORS
78807 ODOR
      (ODOR OR ODORS)
      0 L7 (2W) ODOR
L13    7262 (L6 OR L7 (2W) ODOR)

=> s (l6 or L7 and odor)
      73557 ODOR
      12714 ODORS
      78807 ODOR
      (ODOR OR ODORS)
L14    7273 (L6 OR L7 AND ODOR)

=> dup rem l14
PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY 22% COMPLETE FOR L14
PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY 45% COMPLETE FOR L14
PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY 71% COMPLETE FOR L14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15    7263 DUP REM L14 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

```

```

=> s glutamic
      113867 GLUTAMIC
      1 GLUTAMICS
L16    113867 GLUTAMIC
      (GLUTAMIC OR GLUTAMICS)

```

```

=> s l15 and l16
L17    7263 S L15
L18    23 L17 AND L16

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=> d l18 1 - 6 IBIB
'-' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'

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The following are valid formats:

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ABS ----- GI and AB
ALL ----- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS ----- AI, PRAI
BIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN ----- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB ----- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
CLASS ----- IPC, NCL, ECLA, FTERM
DALL ----- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX ----- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM ----- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
FBIB ----- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND ----- Indexing data
IPC ----- International Patent Classifications
MAX ----- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS ----- PI, SO
SAM ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
      SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
      e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD ----- BIB, CLASS

IABS ----- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL ----- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB ----- BIB, indented with text labels

```

IMAX ----- MAX, indented with text labels  
 ISTD ----- STD, indented with text labels  
 OBIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)  
 OIBIB ----- OBIB, indented with text labels  
 SBIB ----- BIB, no citations  
 SIBIB ----- IBIB, no citations  
 HIT ----- Fields containing hit terms  
 HITIND ----- IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)  
                   containing hit terms  
 HITRN ----- HIT RN and its text modification  
 HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and  
                   its structure diagram  
 HITSEQ ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its  
                   structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields  
 FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and  
                   its structure diagram  
 FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its  
                   structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields  
 KWIC ----- Hit term plus 20 words on either side  
 OCC ----- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field codes. For a list of the display field codes, enter HELP DFIELDS at an arrow prompt (=>). Examples of formats include: TI; TI,AU; BIB,ST; TI,IND; TI,SO. You may specify the format fields in any order and the information will be displayed in the same order as the format specification.

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 ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):IBIB

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:778682 CAPLUS  
 TITLE: Microwave-assisted synthesis of modified polyaspartic acid in solvent  
 AUTHOR(S): Zhang, Yuling; Huang, Junli; Cheng, Zhihui; Yang, Shilin  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Municipal and Environmental Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, 150090, Peop. Rep. China  
 SOURCE: Chinese Journal of Chemical Engineering (2007), 15(3), 458-462  
                   CODEN: CJCEEB; ISSN: 1004-9541  
 PUBLISHER: Chemical Industry Press  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 23 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:259987 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:321282  
 TITLE: Setting and hardening accelerator compositions containing  $\alpha$ -amino acid for improved storage stability and performance in cementitious compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Weibel, Martin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Construction Research & Technology GmbH, Germany  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005026072	A1	20050324	WO 2004-EP9255	20040818
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004272177	A1	20050324	AU 2004-272177	20040818
CA 2538313	A1	20050324	CA 2004-2538313	20040818
EP 1663904	A1	20060607	EP 2004-764241	20040818
EP 1663904	B1	20070214		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
CN 1849275	A	20061018	CN 2004-80026337	20040818
JP 2007505024	T	20070308	JP 2006-525672	20040818
AT 353859	T	20070315	AT 2004-764241	20040818
NO 2006001590	A	20060612	NO 2006-1590	20060407
US 2007144405	A1	20070628	US 2007-569299	20070130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2003-21331	A 20030912
			WO 2004-EP9255	W 20040818
REFERENCE COUNT:	4	THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

=> s fattyacid

24 FATTYACID  
 16 FATTYACIDS  
 L19 40 FATTYACID  
 (FATTYACID OR FATTYACIDS)

=> s l19 and halide

154668 HALIDE  
 130629 HALIDES  
 225786 HALIDE  
 (HALIDE OR HALIDES)  
 L20 0 L19 AND HALIDE

=> s removal

674921 REMOVAL  
 5536 REMOVALS  
 L21 676258 REMOVAL  
 (REMOVAL OR REMOVALS)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:48:13 ON 21 AUG 2007)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:48:58 ON 21 AUG 2007

L1 44 S ACYLAMINOACID/IA  
 L2 5 S (FRAGRANCE (2W) COSMETIC (2W) TOILETR?)/IA  
 L3 0 S L1 AND L2  
 L4 113543 S DETERGENT  
 L5 3 S L1 AND L4  
 L6 7262 S PHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
 L7 1836 S HYPOPHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
 L8 7262 S (L6 OR L7 (6W) ODOR)  
 L9 2 S L8 (5W) MEMBRANE  
 L10 73 S L8 AND L4  
 L11 0 S L10 AND L1  
 L12 0 S L10 (5W) ACYLAMINOACID  
 L13 7262 S (L6 OR L7 (2W) ODOR)  
 L14 7273 S (L6 OR L7 AND ODOR)  
 L15 7263 DUP REM L14 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
 L16 113867 S GLUTAMIC  
 L17 7263 S L15  
 L18 23 S L15 AND L16  
 L19 40 S FATTYACID  
 L20 0 S L19 AND HALIDE  
 L21 676258 S REMOVAL

=> s l21 and l15

L22 7263 S L15

L23 311 L21 AND L22

=> s l23 (4w) l16

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH

FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L23 (4W) L16'

L24 2 L23 (4W) L16

=> d l24 1-2 IBIB abs

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:582013 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:154426

TITLE: Hard surface cleaning and disinfecting composition

INVENTOR(S): Urban, Virginia Lee

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Reckitt Benckiser Inc., USA; Reckitt Benckiser (UK) Limited

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001057174	A1	20010809	WO 2001-GB384	20010131
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,				

YU, ZA, ZW  
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,  
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,  
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
CA 2396742 A1 20010809 CA 2001-2396742 20010131  
GB 2360786 A 20011003 GB 2001-2426 20010131  
GB 2360786 B 20020424  
EP 1252283 A1 20021030 EP 2001-904066 20010131  
EP 1252283 B1 20070711  
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR  
US 2002187918 A1 20021212 US 2002-210562 20020731  
US 6936579 B2 20050830  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2000-2229 A 20000201  
WO 2001-GB384 W 20010131

AB An aqueous hard surface cleaning and disinfecting composition comprises: a first

acid sequestrant constituent which comprises citric acid and a second acid sequestrant which is selected from citric acid, cresylic acid, dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid, phosphoric acid, salicylic acid, sorbic acid, sulfamic acid, acetic acid, benzoic acid, boric acid, capric acid, caproic acid, cyanuric acid, dihydroacetic acid, dimethylsulfamic acid, propionic acid, polyacrylic acid, 2-Et hexanoic acid, formic acid, fumaric acid, 1-glutamic acid, iso-Pr sulfamic acid, naphthenic acid, oxalic acid, phosphorus acid, valeric acid, benzene sulfonic acid, xylene sulfonic acid, sulfonic acids, maleic acid, acetic acid, adipic acid, lactic acid, butyric acid, gluconic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, and glycolic acid; a mixture of hydrophobic and hydrophilic solvents wherein the hydrophobic solvent exhibits a solubility in water of from 0.0 - 20.0 mL/100mL of water, and which comprises 51-99% of the mixture of solvents, and wherein the hydrophilic solvent comprises 1-49% of the mixture of solvents; 0.001-1% by weight of a single constituent which exhibits both anionic surfactant and hydrotrope properties; 0-20% of one or more optional constituents; the balance to 100% by weight, water; wherein the composition has pH  $\leq$  7.0. The compns. provide good removal of soap scum stains, and further feature low levels of irritability to the user. Although acidic, the improved hard surface cleaning compns. feature low irritability to the eyes and skin of consumers. The compns. also provide disinfecting effects. Processes for the production of the compns., as well as methods for their use are also described.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:397379 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:19997

TITLE: Germicidal acidic hard surface cleaning compositions for removal of soap scum stains

INVENTOR(S): Crisanti, Michael

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Reckitt & Colman Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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Serial No.: 10/774073

WO 9715649                      A1      19970501      WO 1996-US15463                      19960927  
W: AL, AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP,  
KG, KP, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO,  
SD, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,  
RU, TJ, TM  
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,  
IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML,  
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
GB 2306499                      A      19970507      GB 1995-21829                      19951025  
GB 2306500                      A      19970507      GB 1996-12645                      19960617  
GB 2306500                      B      20000223  
US 6221823                      B1      20010424      US 1996-709759                      19960909  
CA 2235484                      A1      19970501      CA 1996-2235484                      19960927  
AU 9673741                      A      19970515      AU 1996-73741                      19960927  
AU 718194                      B2      20000406  
CN 1202925                      A      19981223      CN 1996-198430                      19960927  
CN 1088748                      B      20020807  
EP 904343                      A1      19990331      EP 1996-935987                      19960927  
EP 904343                      B1      20040211  
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL  
BR 9611215                      A      19990601      BR 1996-11215                      19960927  
ES 2211989                      T3      20040716      ES 1996-935987                      19960927  
ZA 9608888                      A      19970805      ZA 1996-8888                      19961023

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

GB 1995-21829                      A      19951025  
GB 1996-12645                      A      19960617  
WO 1996-US15463                      W      19960927

AB    The compns., having minimal irritability to skin or eyes and pH  
≤5.0, comprise 0.1-10% an acid sequestrant; 0.1-10% mixture of  
hydrophobic and hydrophilic solvents; 1-8% surfactant and/or hydrotrope;  
0-20% ≥1 optional constituents; the balance 100% H2O. A cleaner  
containing Polytergent SL 62 1.00, Rhodapon LCP 3.00, Polytergent 2A1 3.00,  
Dowanol PnP 0.90, Dowanol PnB 3.90, citric acid 2.50, glycolic acid 3.57,  
fragrance 0.20, and water 81.93 had 63% cleaning efficiency (calculated from  
reflectance values); vs. 2.1% for a cleaner without glycolic acid or  
citric acid.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:48:13 ON 21 AUG 2007)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:48:58 ON 21 AUG 2007

L1                      44 S ACYLAMINOACID/IA  
L2                      5 S (FRAGRANCE (2W) COSMETIC (2W) TOILETR?)/IA  
L3                      0 S L1 AND L2  
L4                      113543 S DETERGENT  
L5                      3 S L1 AND L4  
L6                      7262 S PHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
L7                      1836 S HYPOPHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
L8                      7262 S (L6 OR L7 (6W) ODOR)  
L9                      2 S L8 (5W) MEMBRANE  
L10                      73 S L8 AND L4  
L11                      0 S L10 AND L1  
L12                      0 S L10 (5W) ACYLAMINOACID  
L13                      7262 S (L6 OR L7 (2W) ODOR)  
L14                      7273 S (L6 OR L7 AND ODOR)  
L15                      7263 DUP REM L14 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L16                      113867 S GLUTAMIC  
L17                      7263 S L15

L18 23 S L15 AND L16  
 L19 40 S FATTYACID  
 L20 0 S L19 AND HALIDE  
 L21 676258 S REMOVAL  
 L22 7263 S L15  
 L23 311 S L21 AND L15  
 L24 2 S L23 (4W) L16

=> s odor

73557 ODOR  
 12714 ODORS  
 L25 78807 ODOR  
 (ODOR OR ODORS)

=> s 125 and 121

L26 7066 L25 AND L21

=> s 126 and 17

L27 4 L26 AND L7

=> d 127 1-4 IBIB abs

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:144504 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:207932

TITLE: Fiber products with washfast deodorant function,  
 comprising cotton fiber products crosslinked with  
 polycarboxylic acids and manufacture thereof

INVENTOR(S): Akima, Mitsuru; Kuroda, Toshinori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akkus K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007031853	A	20070208	JP 2005-213522	20050722
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-213522	20050722

AB The fiber products (A1) comprise fiber products mainly containing cotton and crosslinked with polycarboxylic acids, or the fiber products comprise above A1 fiber products holding metal salts. The fiber products are prepared by the steps comprising the steps of (a) immersing a fiber product mainly containing cotton in a mixture containing a polycarboxylic acid, a hypophosphorous acid salt, and a metal or metal salt from Zn, Fe, Cu, Al, Co, and Ag, and (b) drying the product to simultaneously crosslink the fiber product with the polycarboxylic acid and cause the fiber product holding the metal or metal salt. The deodorant fiber products are useful for beddings for old people. A cotton fiber product was padded with a liquid containing 50:50:50 (weight ratio) mixture of citric acid, butanetetracarboxylic acid, and sodium phosphinate, an acrylic polymer, and 50 parts copper acetate, dried, heat-treated 3 min at 160°, to give a fabric showing NH3 odor removal degree 99% and H2S odor removal degree 85%, and showing NH3 odor removal degree 99 and 96%, resp., after 10 and 20 washings.



L27 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:617267 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:217267

TITLE: Deodorant and method for removing odors from tank trucks for collection of night soil by the vacuum method

INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Norikazu; Matsumoto, Susumu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02160019	A	19900620	JP 1988-312845	19881213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1988-312845	19881213

AB The deodorant comprising  $\geq 1$  of phosphoric acid, phosphorous acid, hypophosphorous acid, and peroxide. Thus, 50% phosphorous acid 200 g, activated C 100 g, and Na CM-cellulose 100 g were kneaded with a little water, extruded into 5 mm pellets, and dried at 110° to obtain a deodorant. A model exhaust gas (simulated night soil vacuum pump waste gas saturated with H<sub>2</sub>O at 40°) containing H<sub>2</sub>S 6000, CH<sub>3</sub>SH 100, and NH<sub>3</sub> 300 ppm was passed through a column packed with 1200 mL of the deodorant at 42 L/min (contact time 1.7 s). The time required for 10% breakthrough for H<sub>2</sub>S, CH<sub>3</sub>SH, and NH<sub>3</sub> was 0.3, 20.4, and 39.1 h, resp., compared with 0.2, 7.4, and 8.1 h, resp., for a granular activated C as a control.

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:164276 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:164276

TITLE: Deodorant compositions capable of removing odors of basic materials and mercaptans

INVENTOR(S): Miki, Yoshiaki; Ueda, Tsunehisa; Natsume, Yoshio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01124459	A	19890517	JP 1987-281371	19871107
JP 2549876	B2	19961030		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-281371	19871107

AB The comps. comprise a phosphite or hypophosphite, a Cu compound, and a solvent. Mixts. of H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>2</sub>, (EtO)<sub>2</sub>PO, Na hypophosphite, Pb hypophosphite, CuSO<sub>4</sub>, CuCl<sub>2</sub>, NaCu chlorophyllin, and Cu oleate in H<sub>2</sub>O and DOP were used for removal of MeSH in examples.

L27 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1922:277 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 16:277

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 16:54b-h  
 TITLE: Action of phosphine on formaldehyde  
 AUTHOR(S): Hoffman, Alfred  
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1921), 43,  
 1684-8  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The PH<sub>3</sub> was prepared by igniting a paper containing a mixture of 2 parts Al powder and 1 part red P and treating the resulting spongy AlP with H<sub>2</sub>O; the gas so obtained does not ignite spontaneously at room temperature. When it is passed through 90 cc. of 40% HCHO and 40 cc. HCl (d. 1.2) at 80° and the liquid is afterwards evaporated to dryness on the H<sub>2</sub>O bath there is obtained 50 g. of a substance having the properties of a tetrahydroxymethylenephosphonium chloride (A), (HOCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>PCl, flat low-melting needles with solvent of crystallization from AcOH, m. 151° after heating in dry air at 100°, very deliquescent, forms oily products with AcCl and Ac<sub>2</sub>O, can be boiled in H<sub>2</sub>O without decomposition, is not affected by dilute acids but is extremely sensitive towards alkalies and even neutral carbonates; with NaOH, even in the cold, H is vigorously evolved and if the reaction is completed by warming almost exactly 4 atoms H are split off and on acidifying and distilling 0.5 mol. HCO<sub>2</sub>H comes over. The residue of the mol. containing the P is more easily isolated when the decomposition is effected with Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub>; after removal of the Ba and evaporation there remains a thick non-crystallizable sirup which, according to the yield and the P content, apparently has the empirical formula C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>5</sub>P and is possibly (HOCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>2</sub>; perhaps it is formed according to the equation (HOCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>PCl + NaOH + H<sub>2</sub>O = (HOCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>2</sub> + NaCl + 2H<sub>2</sub> + HCHO, the HCHO then reacting with the NaOH to give 0.5 mol. each of HCO<sub>2</sub>H and MeOH. The sirupy compound is rather difficult to oxidize with HNO<sub>3</sub>, has feeble add properties, forming salts (as with BaCO<sub>3</sub>) which hydrolyze on evaporation of their solns. and gives by the Schotten-Baumann method a tribenzoyl derivative, needles from MeOH, m. 111°. With neutral carbonates (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) the action is similar but less vigorous and there are indications of the formation of intermediate products. In dilute solns., NH<sub>4</sub>OH acts on A like an alkali, H being evolved and the solution remaining clear; in concentrated solns., however, a small amount of a curdy white precipitate is formed. In absolute MeOH larger yields are obtained, but the best yields (up to 50% of the weight of A used) are secured in H<sub>2</sub>O with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and a neutral carbonate or bicarbonate. The substance is a curdy, somewhat stringy, very voluminous precipitate, insol. in H<sub>2</sub>O, dilute acids and alkalies and the ordinary organic solvents but on boiling with H<sub>2</sub>O for several days it dissolves with formation of the NH<sub>4</sub> salt of a complex organic phosphoric acid; it is easily soluble in cold dilute HCHO, is quite stable to heat, suddenly swells far above 200°, gives off an odor of decayed fish and burns; it reacts violently with concentrated HNO<sub>3</sub>; its composition varies somewhat (P 27-30, N 14.5-16.2%). The filtrate from this NH<sub>3</sub> derivative contains hexamethylenetetramine. PhNH<sub>2</sub> gives a similar precipitate with A.

=> file uspatfull  
 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
 FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
111.56	111.77

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
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	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-6.24	-6.24

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:30:45 ON 21 AUG 2007  
 CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 21 Aug 2007 (20070821/PD)  
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 Aug 2007 (20070821/ED)  
 HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7260849  
 HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2007192920  
 CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 21 Aug 2007 (20070821/UPCA)  
 ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 21 Aug 2007 (20070821/PD)  
 REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2007  
 USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2007

=> s deodorant

6740 DEODORANT  
 7294 DEODORANTS  
 L28 11772 DEODORANT  
 (DEODORANT OR DEODORANTS)

=> s phosphorus

144499 PHOSPHORUS  
 32 PHOSPHORUSES  
 22 PHOSPHORI  
 32 PHOSPHORIS  
 L29 144537 PHOSPHORUS  
 (PHOSPHORUS OR PHOSPHORUSES OR PHOSPHORI OR PHOSPHORIS)

=> s odor

51499 ODOR  
 20725 ODORS  
 L30 61092 ODOR  
 (ODOR OR ODORS)

=> s removal

955394 REMOVAL  
 3834 REMOVALS  
 L31 956265 REMOVAL  
 (REMOVAL OR REMOVALS)

=> s (l29 (4w) l31 (4w) l29)

L32 46 (L29 (4W) L31 (4W) L29)

=> l28 and l32

L28 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.  
 For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter  
 "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l28 and l32

L33 0 L28 AND L32

=> s acylaminoacid

58 ACYLAMINOACID  
 30 ACYLAMINOACIDS  
 L34 83 ACYLAMINOACID  
 (ACYLAMINOACID OR ACYLAMINOACIDS)

=> s 134 and 129  
L35 4 L34 AND L29

=> s 135 and 130  
L36 0 L35 AND L30

=> s 135 and 131  
L37 1 L35 AND L31

=> d 137 IBIB

L37 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:101834 USPATFULL

TITLE: Novel spla2 inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Beight, Douglas Wade, Frankfort, IN, UNITED STATES  
Kinnick, Michael Dean, Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES  
Lin, Ho-Shen, Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES  
Morin, John Michael, Brownsburg, IN, UNITED STATES  
Richett, Michael Enrico, Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES  
Sall, Daniel Jon, Greenwood, IN, UNITED STATES  
Sawyer, Jason Scott, Indianapolis, IN, UNITED STATES  
Smith, Edward C R, Fishers, IN, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004077704	A1	20040422
	US 6974831	B2	20051213
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-450741	A1	20030616 (10)
	WO 2001-US43187		20011206

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-60256397	20001218
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Francis O Ginah, Eli Lilly & Company, Patent Division, PO Box 6288, Indianapolis, IN, 46206-6288	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	26	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	2890	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:48:13 ON 21 AUG 2007)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:48:58 ON 21 AUG 2007

L1 44 S ACYLAMINOACID/IA  
L2 5 S (FRAGRANCE (2W) COSMETIC (2W) TOILETR?)/IA  
L3 0 S L1 AND L2  
L4 113543 S DETERGENT  
L5 3 S L1 AND L4  
L6 7262 S PHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
L7 1836 S HYPOPHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
L8 7262 S (L6 OR L7 (6W) ODOR)  
L9 2 S L8 (5W) MEMBRANE

Serial No.: 10/774073

L10 73 S L8 AND L4  
L11 0 S L10 AND L1  
L12 0 S L10 (5W) ACYLAMINOACID  
L13 7262 S (L6 OR L7 (2W) ODOR)  
L14 7273 S (L6 OR L7 AND ODOR)  
L15 7263 DUP REM L14 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L16 113867 S GLUTAMIC  
L17 7263 S L15  
L18 23 S L15 AND L16  
L19 40 S FATTYACID  
L20 0 S L19 AND HALIDE  
L21 676258 S REMOVAL  
L22 7263 S L15  
L23 311 S L21 AND L15  
L24 2 S L23 (4W) L16  
L25 78807 S ODOR  
L26 7066 S L25 AND L21  
L27 4 S L26 AND L7

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:30:45 ON 21 AUG 2007

L28 11772 S DEODORANT  
L29 144537 S PHOSPHORUS  
L30 61092 S ODOR  
L31 956265 S REMOVAL  
L32 46 S (L29 (4W) L31 (4W) L29)  
L33 0 S L28 AND L32  
L34 83 S ACYLAMINOACID  
L35 4 S L34 AND L29  
L36 0 S L35 AND L30  
L37 1 S L35 AND L31

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
20.11	131.88

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.00	-6.24

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 Aug 2007 VOL 147 ISS 9

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L10 ANSWER 1 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Bisphosphonates have found significant use in pharmaceutical industry as well as in ion sequestering and detergent applications. Blockbuster osteoporosis drug, sodium alendronate, is currently commercialized by several pharmaceutical companies. Cabot is interested in making aniline derivatized bisphosphonates for its applications. Herein we present scale-up process study of one particular mol., EBP, 2-(4-aminophenyl)-1-hydroxyethylidene-1,1-bisphosphonic acid, mono sodium salt. The synthesis of EBP involves the reaction of 4-aminophenylacetic acid (APAA) with phosphorous trichloride (PCl<sub>3</sub>) and phosphorous acid in the presence of methane sulfonic acid (MSA). This is followed by hydrolysis and subsequent precipitation of EBP at a pH of around

4.3. A 12 factor, 22 experiment, screening design of expts. (DOE) was performed by varying the concns. of all the starting chems., addnl. water, temps., times at various stages of the reaction, and hydrolysis conditions. Results from screening DOE showed that increasing amts. of all the reactants relative to APAA, adding PCl<sub>3</sub> at a slower rate, reacting at higher temperature and reducing water of hydrolysis increased yield of EBP.

The reaction hold times could be reduced from 16 to 8 h without impacting yield. Yields could be increased from about 27% to 65% and results validated. Characterization and level reduction of major impurities from the reaction are also discussed.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB It has been discovered that a lubricating oil composition containing a certain combination of a nitrogen-containing dispersant and a metal-containing detergent of an alkali metal salt of alkylphenol derivative having a Mannich base structure, together with a phosphorus-containing organic compound, can be effectively employed in a method for improving the acrylic rubber sealant compatibility in an internal combustion engine, if the ratio of the nitrogen-containing dispersant and a metal-containing detergent of an alkali metal salt of alkylphenol derivative having a Mannich base structure is adjusted to a specific range, i.e., in the range of from 1:0.005 to 1:2 in terms of the nitrogen content.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The present invention relates to a lubricating oil composition comprising a major amount of base oil of lubricating viscosity and the following additives in the following amts. based on a total amount of the lubricating oil composition: (A) 0.1 to 10 weight% of a succinic acid ester, (B) 0.01 to 2 weight% of a phosphorous acid ester, (C) 0.1 to 5 weight% of an amide compound which is a reaction product obtained by reaction of a linear or branched, saturated or unsatd. monovalent aliphatic acid having 8 to 22 carbon atoms, urea, and polyalkylenepolyamine, (D) 0.01 to 2 weight% of an overbased metal-containing detergent, and (E) 0.01 to 1 weight% of a corrosion inhibitor.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Lubricant additives, especially friction modifiers, for automatic transmission fluids, are amides or thioamides of general structure  $R_1R_2N-C(:X)R_3$ , in which  $X = O$  or  $S$ ;  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are  $C_{\geq 6}$ -hydrocarbyl (preferably 2-ethylhexyl or  $C_{10-18}$ -hydrocarbyl); and  $R_3 = C_{1-6}$ -hydroxyalkyl, prepared by an acylation reaction. The lubricant additives can also contain a nitrogen-containing dispersant, and a phosphorus-containing compound, provided that the phosphorus-containing compds. contain  $\leq 0.1$  weight% zinc dialkyl dithiophosphates. Suitable phosphorus-containing compds. are phosphoric acid, phosphorous acid, phosphonic acid (or corresponding esters), dihydrocarbyl hydrogen phosphites, dihydrocarbyl dithiophosphate esters, trihydrocarbyl thiophosphates, or corresponding salts. The amide or thioamide additives are preferably present at the 0.2-5 weight% treating level. The lubricants can also contain a number of other additives (e.g., detergents, antioxidants, corrosion inhibitors, etc.).

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB A lubricating composition contains: (1) a first base oil, derived from a gaseous source, with a viscosity index  $\geq 115$ , a sulfur content  $\leq 0.3$  weight% S, and 95-100 weight% branched alkanes, (2) optionally a second base oil derived from a liquid petroleum source, (3) 1-30 weight% of a solubilizer selected from adipate esters, polyol esters, alkylated naphthalenes, alkylated sulfones, naphthenic base oils, aromatic base oils, and alkylated benzenes, and (4) an additive component. The base oil component contains 5-100 weight% of the first base oil. The additive component is selected from viscosity index improvers, dispersants, friction modifiers, corrosion inhibitors, rust inhibitors, antioxidants, detergents, seal swelling agents, extreme-pressure additives, antiwear additives, pour point depressants, deodorizers, foam inhibitors, demulsifiers, dyes, thickeners, and fluorescent dyes.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Lubricating oils for the hydraulic system of a farm tractor consist of: (1) a base oil, (2) an amine salt of a phosphorus-containing acid ester, (3) a thiadiazole compound, (4) an overbased metal detergent, (5) a boron compound other than the overbased detergent, and (6) a friction modifier other than the boron compound, in which the entire lubricating oil is free from zinc dialkyl dithiophosphates. The amine salt is a  $C_{8-20}$ -alkylamine salt of a mono- or dialkyl phosphate ester, typically prepared by reaction of a dialkyl dithiophosphate ester with P205. The thiadiazole is selected from 2-alkyldithio-5-mercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazoles, 2,5-bis(alkylthio)-1,3,4-thiadiazoles, and 2-alkyl(hydroxyphenylmethyl)thio-5-mercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazoles, optionally reacted with a nitrogen-containing dispersant. A suitable boron compound (component 5) is a borated ethoxylated amine or the reaction product of  $C_{8-20}$ -fatty acids with dialkanolamines and boric acid.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The toothpaste is comprised of foaming agent 25-80, friction producing material 1-25, cleanser 0.01-20, bulking agent 1-30, and anti-dental calculus material 0.1-8 %. The foaming agent contains acidic substance 10-40 % which is selective from at least one of citric acid, tartaric acid and malic acid, and alkali substance 10-40 % which is selective from sodium bicarbonate. The cleanser is selective from at least one of sodium dodecyl sulfonate or potassium dodecyl sulfonate, poloxamer, steareth 30, and polysorbate 20. The friction producing material is selective from at least one of calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, silicon dioxide,

aluminum hydroxide, and bentonite. The bulking agent is selective from at least one of xylitol, mannitol, and lactose. The anti-dental calculus material is selective from at least one of pyrophosphate, polyphosphoric acid salt, and cyclophosphoric acid salt. The toothpaste further contains 0.01-10 % germicidal agent from mint, clove, etc., anti-carries agent from sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride, etc., desensitizing agent from strontium chloride, and whitening agent from sodium borate, sodium percarbonate, etc. The process comprises mixing, pelleting to obtain granule, oven drying, and tableting.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Cleaning and disinfectant compns. particularly for use with hard surfaces, include hydrogen peroxide and an acid or salt thereof which is resistant to oxidation other than phosphorous based acids.

Replacement of phosphorous based acids with acids of the invention results in improved hydrogen peroxide stability while maintaining or increasing the efficacy of cleaning and antimicrobial activity of the compns. Typically, acids of the invention include substituted or unsubstituted carboxylic acids such as  $R_4-C(R_2)(R_3)R_1-COOH$ , wherein  $R_1-4$  are arams.;  $R_1$  is absent or is a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene, heteroalkylene, alkenylene, heteroalkenylene, alkynylene, or heteroalkynylene, each having up to 10 carbon atoms;  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are each independently substituted or unsubstituted  $C_1-8$  alkyl; and  $R_4$  is substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, heteroalkyl, heteroalkenyl, or heteroalkynyl. Inventive compns. may further include surfactants, a chelating agent or sequestrant, a water soluble or water dispersible solvent, corrosion inhibitors and other adjuvants well known to those skilled in the art. There are further provided methods of use and methods of preparing inventive compns.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Power transmission fluids with improved anti-shudder properties contain an organic (thio)phosphate additive of general structure  $R_1-X_2-P(:X_1)(X_3-R_2)(X-R_5)(I)$ , in which (1)  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are  $C_1-24$ -alkyl, aryl alkylaryl or cycloalkyl that may also contain other atoms besides carbon and hydrogen (e.g., Cl, S, O, or N); (2)  $R_5$  is derived from a reactive olefin, or is  $C-CH_2-CHR-C(:O)O-R_6$ ,  $-CH_2-CH(R_7)(R_8)$ , or  $R_9-O-C(:O)-CH_2-CH-C(:O)-O-R_{10}$ , where  $R$  is H or  $R_1$ , (3)  $R_6$ ,  $R_7$ ,  $R_9$ , and  $R_{10}$  is the same as  $R_1$ ; and (4)  $R_8 = Ph$  or  $C_6-30$ -alkyl or alkenyl-substituted Ph. The transmission fluid can also contain a calcium detergent, a friction modifier, and an organic phosphite of general structure  $R-O-PH(:O)(O-R_1)$  ( $R$  is hydrocarbyl, and  $R_1 = H$  or hydrocarbyl).  $I$  is preferably of structure  $(R-O)_2-P(:S)-S-CH(CO_2R_1)-CH_2-CO_2R_2$ , in which  $R$ ,  $R_1$ , and  $R_2 = C_3-8$ -alkyl. The power transmission fluid can also contain such additives as bis(succinimide-terminated) polyethylenepolyamines,  $N$ -(substituted-alkyl)diethanolamines,  $N,O$ -disubstituted tetrahydro-2-hydroxy-4H-1,3,6,2-dioxazaborocines, and  $C_{12-24}$ -alkyl- and alkenylamides. The power transmission fluids are especially continuously variable transmission fluids.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB A detergent bar composition comprises: (a) from 15 to 70 % by weight of one or more detergent actives; (b) one or more hydrated phosphates; (c) from 0.1 to 5 % by weight of at least one water soluble salt of an organic carboxylic acid; and (d) from 10 to 55 % by weight of water; wherein the anhydrous component of hydrated phosphate is up to 20% phosphorus pentoxide ( $P_2O_5$ ). A process for preparing a detergent bar composition comprises the steps of: (a) generating phosphate by reacting phosphorous containing mineral acid with an alkali in presence of the detergent active precursor at a temperature between 25



°C and 105 °C to obtain a mixture of phosphate and neutralized detergent active; (b) generating in or adding to the neutralized detergent active the water soluble salt of an organic carboxylic acid; (c) adding if desired, other detergent actives and minor additives to the detergent mixture; and (d) converting the product of step (c) into bars by conventional method.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Compds. comprising a 5-membered ring containing at least two double bonded nitrogen atoms can be used to impart improved metal pitting performance to a transmission fluid. The fluid includes an oil of lubricating viscosity and a hydrocarbyl ester of a phosphorous acid and is preferably limited to 0 to 0.1% by weight of zinc salts of sulfur-containing phosphorus acids.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

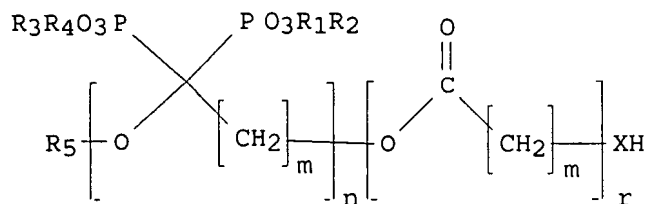
AB An acidic aqueous hydrogen peroxide solution is provided with improved disinfectant activity contain up to about 8 weight/weight % H2O2 and as-used concns. contain about 0.5 % weight/weight % H2O2. The solution also contains from 0.05 to 8.0 weight/weight % of at least one phosphorous-based acid, e.g. phosphoric acid and/or a phosphonic acid with from 1 to 5 phosphonic acid groups, and from 0.02 to 5 weight/weight % of at least one anionic surfactant. The surfactant is selected from C8 to C16 alkyl aryl sulfonic acids, sulfonated C12 to C22 carboxylic acids, C8 to C22 alkyl di-Ph oxide sulfonic acids, naphthalene sulfonic acids, C8 to C22 alkyl sulfonic acids, and alkali metal and ammonium salts thereof, and alkali metal C8 to C18 alkyl sulfates, and mixts. thereof. Most preferably the solution has an emulsifier and/or hydrotrope, e.g. an alkylated sulfonated di-Ph oxide salt, an alkyl aryl polyoxyethylene surfactant, and/or a polyoxyethylene surfactant. The solution may also contain corrosion inhibitors and/or lower alcs. A solution was prepared containing phosphoric acid, Briquest 301-50A [aminotri(methylenephosphonic acid)], H2O2, and surfactants.

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The title composition is manufactured by blending a lubricating base oil with  $\geq 1$  Si compds. selected from (A) organic ortho silicate of formula:  $\text{Si}(\text{OR}_{11})_4$  ( $\text{R}_{11}$  = C2-30 hydrocarbyl); (B) organic ortho silica-polyamine condensate of formula:  $(\text{R}_{210})_x\text{Si}[(\text{NHCpH}_2\text{p})\text{qNHR}_{22}]_{4-x}$  ( $\text{R}_{21}$  and  $\text{R}_{22}$  = C1-30 hydrocarbyl; p = an integer of 1-36; q = an integer of 1-4; x = an integer of 0-3), and (C) organic ortho silicate-polyol condensate of formula:  $(\text{R}_{310})_y\text{Si}[(\text{OR}_{32}(\text{OH})_r)\text{sOH}]_{4-y}$  ( $\text{R}_{31}$  = C1-30 hydrocarbyl;  $\text{R}_{32}$  = C2-36 hydrocarbyl; r = an integer of 0-2; s = an integer of 1-4; y = an integer of 0-3), and optionally (D) an ashless dispersant such as alkenylsuccinimides; (E) metal soap-type detergent and/or (F) extreme-pressure additive such as dialkyl dithiophosphates; (G) antiwear additive such as phosphate esters; (H) antifriction additive, (I) antioxidant, and (J) viscosity-index improver such as polymethacrylates. The composition is superior in achieving high transmission torque capacity, durability, and antifriction-antiwear performance.

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

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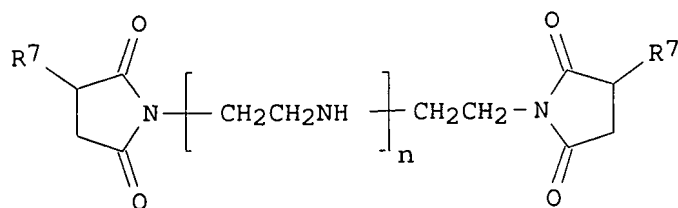


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AB The preparation of geminal-diphosphonic acids [I; wherein R1, R2, R3, and R4, independently = H, Na, or K; R5 = H or (C1-C10)alkylidene comprising at least one hydroxyl substituent; m = 3, 4, 5, or 6; n  $\geq$  1; r  $\geq$  0; X = O, PO4H, or PO3H] is described. Thus,  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone and phosphorous acid were reacted in the presence of phosphorous trichloride, with subsequent treatment with NaOH, to give oxocycloheptane-2,2-diphosphonic acid, sodium salt. The compds. are claimed to be useful as sequestrants, corrosion inhibitors, in detergent compns., treatment of certain diseases caused by the imbalance of metal cations in the body, cleaning compns., cosmetic and toiletries, boiler water treatment, cooling water treatment, desalination, and oil recovery. The prepared compds. showed calcium sequestration results at 20 g calcium/100 g sequestrant of up to %97.5.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

GI



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AB A zinc-free lubricating composition for a continuously variable vehicle transmission contains: (1) a base oil, (2) a ashless polyisobutenylsuccinimide dispersant (with mol. weight 700-1200), (3) an organic ether phosphite, (4) an overbased calcium phenate detergent (at Ca concentration of <500 ppm), (5) succinimide and a N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl) amine friction modifiers, and (6) a long-chain primary carboxamide. The ether phosphite has a general structure R-O-PH(:O)-OR<sub>1</sub> (R is hydrocarbyl, R<sub>1</sub> = H or hydrocarbyl, and R or R<sub>1</sub> contains a thioether group). Succinimides of component (5) have the structure I (R<sub>7</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>-30-alkyl; z = 1-10), and the ethoxylated amines have the structure R<sub>8</sub>-X-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>x</sub>-N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH)<sub>2</sub> (R<sub>8</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>-28-alkyl; X = O, S, or CH<sub>2</sub>; x = 1-6).

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB An aqueous hard surface cleaning and disinfecting composition comprises: a first

acid sequestrant constituent which comprises citric acid and a second acid sequestrant which is selected from citric acid, cresylic acid,

dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid, phosphoric acid, salicylic acid, sorbic acid, sulfamic acid, acetic acid, benzoic acid, boric acid, capric acid, caproic acid, cyanuric acid, dihydroacetic acid, dimethylsulfamic acid, propionic acid, polyacrylic acid, 2-Et hexanoic acid, formic acid, fumaric acid, 1-glutamic acid, iso-Pr sulfamic acid, naphthenic acid, oxalic acid, phosphorus acid, valeric acid, benzene sulfonic acid, xylene sulfonic acid, sulfonic acids, maleic acid, acetic acid, adipic acid, lactic acid, butyric acid, gluconic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, and glycolic acid; a mixture of hydrophobic and hydrophilic solvents wherein the hydrophobic solvent exhibits a solubility in water of from 0.0 - 20.0 mL/100mL of water, and which comprises 51-99% of the mixture of solvents, and wherein the hydrophilic solvent comprises 1-49% of the mixture of solvents; 0.001-1% by weight of a single constituent which exhibits both anionic surfactant and hydrotrope properties; 0-20% of one or more optional constituents; the balance to 100% by weight, water; wherein the composition has pH  $\leq 7.0$ . The compns. provide good removal of soap scum stains, and further feature low levels of irritability to the user. Although acidic, the improved hard surface cleaning compns. feature low irritability to the eyes and skin of consumers. The compns. also provide disinfecting effects. Processes for the production of the compns., as well as methods for their use are also described.

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The invention concerns a method for obtaining homopolymers and/or copolymers in aqueous solution using phosphorous acid and/or its salts or sodium hypophosphite and by neutralizing during polymerization ethylenically unsatd. acid monomers by continuously adding firstly bases such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide or lithium hydroxide, then alkaline-earth bases such as calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, calcium oxide or magnesium oxide. The mol. weight of the polymers is a function of the concentration of the initiators and the P-containing compds., and the polymers are useful as dispersants for inorg. compds. in aqueous media.

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The cleaning compns. (A) contain H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and/or phosphoric acid salts and have pH 0.1-6.0 or the cleaning compns. comprise A compns. containing chelating agents or the cleaning compns. comprise A compns. containing organic acids. A silicon wafer was stained on the surface with a solution containing 20 ppm Fe and 20 ppm Cu, immersed in aqueous composition (pH 3) containing H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 5, 1-hydroxydiethylidene-1,1-diphosphonic acid 3, and oxalic acid 3%, and treated with ultrasonic waves for 5 min at 38 kHz and washed for 2 cycles to give a cleaned wafer with residual metal impurity content <109 atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Title compns. are reduced in hygroscopicity by mixing R<sub>1</sub>CHR<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>3</sub>CHR<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>M (R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> = H, Me, CH<sub>2</sub>OH, CO<sub>2</sub>M, CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>M, CH(OH)CO<sub>2</sub>M, CHMeCO<sub>2</sub>M, etc.; R<sub>2</sub> = CO<sub>2</sub>M, CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>M, CH(OH)CO<sub>2</sub>M, CHMeCO<sub>2</sub>M, etc.; R<sub>4</sub> = H, Me, OH, CH<sub>2</sub>OH; M = H, NH<sub>4</sub>, alkali metal salt) with H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>, HCl, silicic acid, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>PHO<sub>3</sub>, and/or carboxylic acids to adjust pH  $\leq 10$  and drying. Thus, 1 kg aqueous solution of 40% L-aspartic acid-N,N-diacetic acid tetrasodium salt was mixed with 119 g H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and dried to give a composition showing hygroscopicity 6.6% after 14 h at 25° and humidity 55%.

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Surface regeneration of affinity biosensors and characterization of biomols. associated therewith by multivariate technique employing cocktails of regeneration agents to optimize regeneration of biosensor surface and/or characterize biomols. associated therewith. Kits and stock solns. for use in the context of this invention, as well as associated computer algorithms are also disclosed. Stock solns. of regeneration cocktails are prepared and combined. Solns. are acidic, basic, ionic, organic, detergent and chelating agent containing Biosensors for various affinity bindings are regenerated by the method; the affinity reactions are used for optimizing the regeneration process. Immuno-reactions, nucleic acid hybridization, avidin/streptavidin-biotin, hormone-hormone receptor interactions are performed with Biocore instruments and CM5 sensor chips.

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB An enzymic detergent drain cleaner composition or cleaner for aqueous systems comprises .apprx.0.005-20% acid lipase having hydrolytic activity to ester bonds, specific to glyceride linkages, .apprx.0.005-20% acid cellulase enzyme having hydrolytic activity specific to  $\beta$ -glucosidic bonds, .apprx.1-70% water-soluble carbonate salt, .apprx.1-70% water-soluble acid that reacts in an aqueous medium with the carbonate salt to form CO<sub>2</sub> that dissolves in the aqueous medium, .apprx.0.1-10% surfactant, and .apprx.0.05-5% thickening agent. A typical cleaner contained citric acid 39, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 5, NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 39, Nacconol 90G 10, Carbopol EZ-2 1, cellulase TR 4, and lipase BCC 2%.

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The interaction between natural flake graphite and oil soluble additives and the effect of the interaction on the lubrication property of oils were studied. The results showed that the oil containing graphite only exhibits poor lubricity, but the oil containing both graphite and additive with active elements or group gives much better lubricity. This indicated that there exist good compatibility and some synergism between graphite and oil additives. The adsorption content of S element on graphite from the mixture of graphite and additives containing S was detected by XPS anal. It was found that the adsorption of organic sulfides on graphite was affected by the mol. structure of sulfides and the adsorption was beneficial for the lubricity. This could be attributed to the formation of the composite film of graphite and additives on the rubbing surfaces.

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The cocondensates, useful as builders in low-P or phosphate-free detergents, are prepared by introducing aspartic acid into an extruder, injecting the amine and an acid catalyst, and mixing at  $\leq 300^\circ$  such that the conversion of the aspartic acid within the extruder is 20-95%, followed by further condensation at  $150-300^\circ$  after extrusion. Thus, L-aspartic acid as particles of diameter .apprx.0.5 mm was continuously fed to an extruder, to which were sep. added tallow amines and H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> at  $80^\circ$ , the temperature rising to  $270^\circ$  by the exit, and the extruded precondensate was condensed for 1 h at  $180^\circ$  to give 100% conversion of aspartic acid to polymer with weight-average mol. weight .apprx.8000.

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The title enzymic detergent drain cleaner composition comprises: 0.015-20% of an acid cellulase enzyme having hydrolytic activity specific to  $\beta$ -glucosidic bonds, 1-70% of a water soluble carbonate salt, 1-70% of a water soluble acid that reacts in an aqueous medium with the carbonate salt to

form carbon dioxide that dissolves in the aqueous medium, 0.1-10% of a surfactant, and 0.05-5% of a thickening agent. This detergent composition may be used as an enzymic detergent drain cleaner or in a method for removing or preventing bacterial cellulose deposits in an aqueous system at a solution temperature of up to about 60° and a pH 2-7.

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The process comprises polycondensing a monomer selected from aspartic acid, maleamic acid, a reaction product of maleic acid and ammonia, and mixts. in the presence of a specific phosphorous acid compound, preferably tri-Ph phosphite or tri-Bu phosphite. Polysuccinimide having a reduced residual monomer content and an increased mol. weight is produced efficiently. This compound can be used as a chelating agent, a scale inhibitor, a builder, a dispersant, a humectant or an additive for fertilizers.

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Aspartic acid is (co)condensed in an inert diluent in the presence of an acid catalyst at  $\geq 120^\circ$  with removal of the water formed, followed by hydrolysis of the imide units formed. The (co)condensates are used as additives to cleaning compns., dispersants for detergent compns., and scale inhibitors during desalination of seawater. Thus, addition of 40 g tallow fatty amines and 212 g 75%  $H_3PO_4$  sep. to a mixture of 600 g paraffin oil and 400 g aspartic acid at  $170^\circ$  and heating for 2 h until no more  $H_2O$  evolved gave a polycondensate containing 1.9% bound P, which was hydrolyzed with NaOH at  $60^\circ$  to give an aqueous solution (32% solids) of a hydrolyzed polycondensate with weight-average mol. weight 9000.

L10 ANSWER 27 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The compns., having minimal irritability to skin or eyes and pH  $\leq 5.0$ , comprise 0.1-10% an acid sequestrant; 0.1-10% mixture of hydrophobic and hydrophilic solvents; 1-8% surfactant and/or hydrotrope; 0-20%  $\geq 1$  optional constituents; the balance 100%  $H_2O$ . A cleaner containing Polytergent SL 62 1.00, Rhodapon LCP 3.00, Polytergent 2A1 3.00, Dowanol PnP 0.90, Dowanol PnB 3.90, citric acid 2.50, glycolic acid 3.57, fragrance 0.20, and water 81.93 had 63% cleaning efficiency (calculated from reflectance values); vs. 2.1% for a cleaner without glycolic acid or citric acid.

L10 ANSWER 28 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB The materials are composed of (A) sulfosalicylic acid (I) and/or its alkali,  $NH_4$ , or lower amine salts, or (B) phosphorous acid mono- or di- lower or middle alkyl esters or their alkali,  $NH_4$ , or lower amine salts, or (C) lower or middle tetraalkylammonium salts of halogens, inorg. compds., lower carboxylic acids, lower alkylsulfonic acids, and lower alkylsulfuric acids. Aqueous compns. of surfactants, builders, etc., obtained with the solidifying agents are also claimed. Thus, an aqueous composition containing I monoethanolamine salt 5.0, Na alkylbenzenesulfonate 2.5, and  $Na_2CO_3$  3.0% showed good transparency at  $5-25^\circ$ .

L10 ANSWER 29 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AB Aspartic acid is polymerized at  $\geq 140^\circ$  in the presence of phosphorous or hypophosphorous acid to give a polymer which shows good biodegradability and is useful in laundry detergent compns. for improving the removal of clay soils from fabrics.

L10 ANSWER 30 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

- AB He title polymers, containing the groups  $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{R}_2)[\text{CON}(\text{R}_1)\text{CH}_2\text{PO}(\text{OX})_2]-$  [ $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}$ , alkyl,  $\text{CH}_2\text{PO}(\text{OX})_2$ ;  $\text{R}_2 = \text{H}$ , alkyl;  $\text{X} = \text{H}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4$ , alkali metal, alkaline earth], are prepared from the corresponding alkenamide polymers,  $\text{HCHO}$ , and  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$ . The reaction of polyacrylamide (K value 29.4),  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$ , and  $\text{HCHO}$  in mol ratio 1:2:8 at  $80-100^\circ$  gave a polymer containing 4.10% P. Use of the polymers as encrustation inhibitors in detergents and as scale inhibitors in water treatment is exemplified.
- L10 ANSWER 31 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
- AB The title compns. showing good discoloration resistance during storage contain amidoamino acid(s) chosen from  $\text{R}_1\text{CONR}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NR}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{M}$  and  $\text{R}_1\text{CONR}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{M})_2$  [ $\text{R}_1 = \text{C}_7-21$  (un)saturated aliphatic hydrocarbyl;  $\text{R}_2$ ,  $\text{R}_3 = \text{H}$ ,  $\text{C}_1-4$  hydroxyalkyl;  $\text{M} = \text{H}$ ,  $\text{Na}$ ,  $\text{K}$ , triethanolamine residue], optionally poly(acrylic acid) or its water-soluble salts, and phosphite(s)  $\text{R}_4\text{O}(\text{R}_5\text{O})(\text{R}_6\text{O})\text{P}$  ( $\text{R}_4-6 = \text{H}$ ,  $\text{Na}$ ,  $\text{K}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4$ ). A dishwashing liquid detergent comprised N-cocoalkyl-N'-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N'-(sodiocarboxyethyl)ethylenediamine 50, phosphorous acid 1.0, K phosphite 0.2, Na  $\alpha$ -olefinsulfonate 5, laurylamine oxide, methylparaben 0.2, and water to 100%.
- L10 ANSWER 32 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
- AB Polymers useful as scale inhibitors and detergent builders are prepared from the phosphonic acids  $\text{R}_4\text{R}_5\text{C}:\text{C}(\text{R}_6)\text{CH}(\text{R}_3)\text{NHCH}(\text{R}_1)\text{PO}_3\text{M}_2$  ( $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}$ , alkyl, aryl, hydroxyaryl;  $\text{R}_3$ ,  $\text{R}_4$ ,  $\text{R}_6 = \text{H}$ ,  $\text{Me}$ ;  $\text{R}_5 = \text{H}$ , alkyl,  $\text{Ph}$ ;  $\text{M} = \text{H}$ , cation) and unsatd. carboxylic acids or their salts. Adding 72.5 g  $\text{PhCH}:\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$  over 20 min to  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$  82,  $\text{AcOH}$  100, and  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  20 g at  $100^\circ$  and refluxing for 3 h gave 82-87 g  $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2\text{NHCH}(\text{Ph})\text{PO}_3\text{H}_2$  (I).  $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ -initiated polymerization of a solution of I 0.36, acrylic acid 36, 20%  $\text{NaOH}$  100, and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  125 g at  $80^\circ$  gave a 17% solution of copolymer (K-value 40-45), a solution of 1, 3, 10, and 30 ppm of which dispersed 26, 41, 61, and 90%, resp., of  $\text{CaCO}_3$ .
- L10 ANSWER 33 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
- AB The title polymers, having repeat units  $\text{CH}_2\text{CHN}(\text{R}_1)\text{CH}_2\text{P}(:\text{O})(\text{OX})_2$  [ $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}$ ,  $\text{C}_1-6$  alkyl,  $\text{CH}_2\text{P}(:\text{O})(\text{OX})_2$ ;  $\text{X} = \text{H}$ , alkali metal, ammonium, alkaline earth metal], are prepared and are useful as water-treatment chems., laundry bleach stabilizers, and detergent formulation chems. Thus, 500 g of isopropanol was heated to boiling, and, over 3 h, a solution of 270.4 g acrylic acid and 29.6 g N-vinylformamide dissolved in 100 g isopropanol were added along with a solution of 9 g tert-Bu perethylhexanoate in 100 g isopropanol, the isopropanol azeotropically distilled off, producing a 27% aqueous polymer solution, 125 parts of which was reacted with 150 parts concentrated  $\text{HCl}$  at reflux and esterified with phosphorous acid and neutralized with  $\text{NaOH}$ , producing a solid product which had K value (Na salt, 1% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) 25.
- L10 ANSWER 34 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
- AB Lubricating oil and grease compns. having improved antiwear and extreme-pressure properties comprise salts prepared from a compound of the formula  $\text{RX}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{Y P}(:\text{O})(\text{OH})_2$ , where  $\text{X}$  is  $\text{D}$ ,  $\text{S}$ , or  $\text{N}$  in which the  $\text{N}$  may contain a  $\text{H}$  or alkyl substituent,  $n = 1-8$  integer,  $\text{Y}$  is  $\text{H}$ , alkyl or a phosphonic acid group, and  $\text{R}$  is a  $\text{C}_1-100$  alkyl group, and a base selected from (A) a detergent, (B) a dispersant, which is chosen from (a) a Mannich, (b) a succinimide, (c) a  $\text{N}$ -containing ester dispersant, and (d) a dispersant-viscosity improver, and (C) an amine.

- L10 ANSWER 35 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 AB Water-soluble polymers prepared by polymerizing 100 parts unsatd. monomers in the presence of 6-60 parts hypophosphorous and/or phosphorous acid or salt are useful as detergent builders. Adding 80% aqueous acrylic acid solution 1250, 3% aqueous (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> solution 422, and 30% aqueous Na hypophosphite (I) solution 267 parts to 3062 parts water at 70% gave a polymer (mol. weight 25,000). A detergent comprising the polymer 12, Na alkylbenzenesulfonate 30, Na silicate 10, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 5, CM-cellulose 1, and Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 61 parts showed detergency (in washing soiled polyester-cotton blend) 73%, vs. 68 with a polymer prepared without I.
- L10 ANSWER 36 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 AB A catalyst system comprising >1 P-containing acid and >1 Al alcoholate or phenolate is useful for the alkoxylation of C<sub>6</sub>-30 alkanols by C<sub>2</sub>-4 alkylene oxides, giving alkoxyates (especially ethoxyates) which have a narrow mol. weight distribution of alkylene oxide adducts and a low content of unreacted alkanol and are useful as surfactants, especially in detergent comps. H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and (iso-PrO)<sub>3</sub>Al were used as catalysts for the ethoxylation of 0.773 mol C<sub>12</sub>-13 alkanols by 2.2 mol ethylene oxide, giving ethoxylated alcs. having alkanol content 4.4%, polyethylene content 0.6%, and a narrow ethoxyate distribution.
- L10 ANSWER 37 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 AB A review with 54 refs. on H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub> dyes, sequestering agents, antistatic agents, detergent builders, dyeing buffers, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> stabilizers, crosslinking catalysts, and P(III) anal.
- L10 ANSWER 38 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 AB Reactors used for manufacture of ethylene terephthalate-based polyesters are cleaned by heating under pressure in the presence of ethylene glycol (I) [107-21-1] and H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>. Thus, after 100 batches of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (II) [25038-59-9] manufacture, a 3000-L (capacity) reactor was cleaned with 2500 L I and 50 kg H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub> at 240° and 2.55 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> for 5 h to remove the black deposits. II prepared after cleaning contained no black particles which were observed frequently in II prepared before cleaning.
- L10 ANSWER 39 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 AB Reactors used for manufacture of ethylene terephthalate-based polyesters are cleaned with mixts. of ethylene glycol (I) [107-21-1] and H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>. Thus, after 100 batches of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (II) [25038-59-9] manufacture, a 3000-L reactor was cleaned with 2500 L I and 30 kg H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub> at 197° for 6 h to remove the black deposits. II prepared after cleaning contained no black particles (in a 30 + 30 + 0.3-cm sheet), compared with 10 particles (≥100 μ-diameter) in II prepared before cleaning.
- L10 ANSWER 40 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 AB Detergents R(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>O<sub>2</sub>CR<sub>1</sub> (R = saturated or unsatd., normal or branched C<sub>4</sub>-30 alkyl or phenyl substituted with saturated or unsatd., normal or branched C<sub>1</sub>-18 alkyl; R<sub>1</sub> = saturated or unsatd., normal or branched C<sub>1</sub>-30 alkyl; n = 1-30) are prepared by esterification of R(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>OH with R<sub>1</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H at 100-250° in an inert atmospheric, preferably in the presence of H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub> catalyst. Thus, Rokanol L-10 [9002-92-0] 100, stearic acid [57-11-4] 45.5, and H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub> 1.45 g were heated at 200° in N to give a light yellow, waxy product [34383-57-8] having esterification degree 96%, and the product was soluble in water and lowered its surface tension.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:48:13 ON 21 AUG 2007)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:48:58 ON 21 AUG 2007

L1 44 S ACYLAMINOACID/IA  
L2 5 S (FRAGRANCE (2W) COSMETIC (2W) TOILETR?)/IA  
L3 0 S L1 AND L2  
L4 113543 S DETERGENT  
L5 3 S L1 AND L4  
L6 7262 S PHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
L7 1836 S HYPOPHOSPHOROUS (2W) ACID  
L8 7262 S (L6 OR L7 (6W) ODOR)  
L9 2 S L8 (5W) MEMBRANE  
L10 73 S L8 AND L4  
L11 0 S L10 AND L1  
L12 0 S L10 (5W) ACYLAMINOACID  
L13 7262 S (L6 OR L7 (2W) ODOR)  
L14 7273 S (L6 OR L7 AND ODOR)  
L15 7263 DUP REM L14 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L16 113867 S GLUTAMIC  
L17 7263 S L15  
L18 23 S L15 AND L16  
L19 40 S FATTYACID  
L20 0 S L19 AND HALIDE  
L21 676258 S REMOVAL  
L22 7263 S L15  
L23 311 S L21 AND L15  
L24 2 S L23 (4W) L16  
L25 78807 S ODOR  
L26 7066 S L25 AND L21  
L27 4 S L26 AND L7

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:30:45 ON 21 AUG 2007

L28 11772 S DEODORANT  
L29 144537 S PHOSPHORUS  
L30 61092 S ODOR  
L31 956265 S REMOVAL  
L32 46 S (L29 (4W) L31 (4W) L29)  
L33 0 S L28 AND L32  
L34 83 S ACYLAMINOACID  
L35 4 S L34 AND L29  
L36 0 S L35 AND L30  
L37 1 S L35 AND L31

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:38:19 ON 21 AUG 2007

=> s l26 and l6

L38 8 L26 AND L6

=> d l38 1-8 IBIB

L38 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:553040 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:153040

TITLE: Chemically modified cellulosic compositions for molding



INVENTOR(S): Takechi, Shigetoshi; Mizomoto, Michihisa; Ueda, Minoru; Matsuda, Hideaki  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Okura Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04122744	A	19920423	JP 1990-242526	19900914
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-242526	19900914
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 117:153040			

L38 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:617267 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:217267  
 TITLE: Deodorant and method for removing odors from tank trucks for collection of night soil by the vacuum method  
 INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Norikazu; Matsumoto, Susumu  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02160019	A	19900620	JP 1988-312845	19881213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1988-312845	19881213

L38 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:164277 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:164277  
 TITLE: Deodorant compositions with microbicidal activities capable of removing mercaptan odor  
 INVENTOR(S): Miki, Yoshiaki; Ueda, Tsunehisa; Natsume, Yoshio  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01124460	A	19890517	JP 1987-281372	19871107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-281372	19871107

L38 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:164276 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:164276  
 TITLE: Deodorant compositions capable of removing

odors of basic materials and mercaptans  
 INVENTOR(S): Miki, Yoshiaki; Ueda, Tsunehisa; Natsume, Yoshio  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 01124459	A	19890517	JP 1987-281371	19871107
JP 2549876	B2	19961030		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-281371	19871107

L38 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:130689 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:130689  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:24531i,24532a-b  
 TITLE: Hydrolysis of trialkyl phosphites in the presence of  
 inorganic and organic bases  
 AUTHOR(S): Imaev, M. G.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: S. M. Kirov Chem.-Technol. Inst., Kazan  
 SOURCE: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1961), 31, 1767-70  
 CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L38 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:110273 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:110273  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:20966i,20967a-i,20968a-b  
 TITLE: The decomposition of diacyl hydroxylamines and  
 hydrazines  
 AUTHOR(S): Walling, Cheves; Naglieri, Antonny N.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Columbia Univ.  
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1960), 82,  
 1820-5  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L38 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:61776 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:61776  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:10461c-i,10462a-e  
 TITLE: Substituted amides of cyclic esters of  
 phosphorous acid  
 AUTHOR(S): Arbuzov, A. E.; Zoroastrova, V. M.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Kazan State Univ.  
 SOURCE: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Khimicheskaya  
 (1952) 789-800  
 CODEN: IASKA6; ISSN: 0002-3353  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L38 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:698 CAPLUS

Serial No.: 10/774073

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:698  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:98b-g  
TITLE: Preparation and properties of esters of  
[bicyclohexyl]-1,1'-diol phosphorous  
acid  
AUTHOR(S): Arbuzov, A. E.; Azanovskaya, M. M.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kazan State Univ.  
SOURCE: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Khimicheskaya  
(1951) 544-50  
CODEN: IASKA6; ISSN: 0002-3353  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

=> FIL STNGUIDE

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-31.20	-37.44

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.  
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